

**IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF MEXICO  
FOR BREEDING CATTLE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES**

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee and individual identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information shall include:

**CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS**

*Certificaciones*

1. Either: The United States is a country free of fever ticks (*Boophilus* spp).  
*Los Estados Unidos es país libre de la garrapata Boophilus spp.*

**OR**

The animals do not originate from areas under quarantine due to *Boophilus* spp.  
*Los animales proceden de areas no cuarentenadas por garrapata Boophilus spp.*

2. The animals originate from brucellosis free herds or States.  
*Los animales son originarios de hatos libres de brucelosis.*
3. The animals have not been fed ruminant origin meat and bone meal.  
*Los animales no fueron alimentados con harinas de carne y hueso de origen rumiante.*
4. In the country of origin, there are animal health regulations that forbid the feeding of ruminant origin meat and bone meal to ruminant animals.  
*En el país de origen existe reglamentación zoosanitaria vigente que prohíbe alimentar a los rumiantes con harinas de carne y hueso de origen rumiante.*
5. The animals are free from ectoparasites.  
*Los animales están libres de ectoparásitos.*

## TEST REQUIREMENTS

### *Pruebas*

The animals were negative to the following tests:

1. Brucellosis: Standard tube or standard plate test (STT or SPT) at 1:50 dilution within 30 days of export. No test is required for animals under 6 months of age or for official calfhood vaccinates less than 20 months of age if a dairy animal or less than 24 months of age if a beef animal.

Note #1: Other USDA officially approved tests may also be used to qualify test eligible animals for export to Mexico. These tests include qualitative tests such as the BAPA test, the Rapid Screening test (RST), and the Rapid automated Presumptive test; and quantitative tests such as the Particle concentration Fluorescent Immunoassay (PCFIA) Test, the Rivanol test, the complement Fixation (CF) test and the Fluorescence Polarization Assay (FPA). for quantitative tests, the titers must be shown.

Note #2: Should the animal yield an incomplete reaction at the 1:50 dilution on the SPT or the STT, it is recommended that other USDA official tests be conducted. A negative result to one or more of these additional tests will allow the animal to be classified as negative; however, final classification remains the prerogative of State veterinary officials.

Note #3: Should an animal in the lot for export be classified by the State epidemiologist as a *reactor*, the reactor should be removed and the remainder of the animals can be re-tested as follows: test each animal three times using any of the officially recognized tests (stick to one type of test) at intervals of at least 30 days but no greater than 60 days apart. If the three tests are negative, the animals will still be eligible for export.

2. Tuberculosis: Intradermal caudal fold test using PPD tuberculin within 60 days of export. (No test required for animals under 1 month of age.)

## OTHER INFORMATION

**Please note: The exporter must obtain a Sanitary Permit from Mexico. The name of the person that is listed on the permit must match the name listed on the Health Certificate.**

1. All animals will be unloaded and inspected by a Mexican veterinarian at a facility in the United States at one of the following border points: Brownsville, Texas; Laredo, Texas; Del Rio, Texas; Eagle Pass, Texas; El Paso, Texas; Presidio, Texas; Mission, Texas; Rio Grande City, Texas; Columbus, New Mexico; San Luis, Arizona; Nogales, Arizona; Douglas, Arizona; Calexico, California; Santa Teresa, New Mexico.
2. All cattle intended for export shall be identified by an ear tag or tattoo. In addition, registered cattle shall have the registration number on the export health certificate.
3. The animals must be transported in cleaned and disinfected vehicles, and must not come into contact with any other animals that are not of equal health status.
4. The health certificates must be type-written. Mexican Animal Health authorities will reject certificates that are handwritten.
5. These requirements may be used to export bison and water buffalo to Mexico.
6. Show cattle (of Mexican origin) returning to Mexico can re-enter Mexico using the Mexican-issued health certificate without additional testing if they are returning within 30 days of entry into the United States. Show cattle returning to Mexico after being in the U.S. for greater than 30 days must comply with the Mexican import health requirements outlined in this protocol.
7. Although the following are not health requirements, and therefore, should not be part of the health documentation, the animal health authorities in Mexico are recommending the following *to the Mexican importer*:
  - a) that the animals be clinically free of IBR, and that they be vaccinated by the intranasal route no sooner than 10 days prior to nor more than 90 days of exportation
  - b) that the animals be vaccinated against leptospirosis using a pentavalent vaccine no sooner than 10 days but no greater than 90 days prior to exportation; if not vaccinated, they then recommend conducting the microtiter agglutination test – negative at 1:400.
  - c) that the animals are free of BVD, Neosporosis, leukosis and paratuberculosis
  - d) that females not be bred by natural mating
  - e) that males less than 12 months have not been used for mating.

8. Note for non-Arizona cattle destined for a Mexican-border land crossing point in the State of Arizona: Arizona requires such animals to be accompanied by a State-of- Arizona-issued entry permit. Without this permit, entry of the cattle into the State will not be allowed. For further information, call (602) 542-4293.